



Spokesmen for A.F.L. Hit May Bill As Ruse for Military Dictatorship

WASHINGTON.—The American Federation of Labor blasted compulsory labor legislation at a public hearing before the House military affairs committee as indications multiplied that such legislation is doomed to defeat.

Lewis G. Hines, A.F.L. legislative representative, delivered a two-fisted attack on the pending May bill at the hearing. He charged:

Charges Claims Exaggerated

1. That claims of manpower shortages have been greatly exaggerated.

2. That the May bill is not a 4-F draft measure, nor a work-or-fight bill, but provides for limited compulsory service for all men from 18 to 45.

3. That sub-standard wages in critical war plants are the chief cause of manpower difficulties.

4. That the War and Navy Departments are backing the legislation in order to place the entire nation under military control.

Would "Demoralize" Production

5. That passage of the bill would "demoralize" war production instead of helping it.

Meanwhile, Senator James Mead, chairman of the Senate war investigating committee, announced his opposition to the forced labor bill.

Senate Investigation

The senator declared his committee would institute immediate hearings to investigate the high-pressure talk about manpower shortages. High officials of the War Manpower Commission, the War Pro-

duction Board and the War Department will be called.

In a recent report, the Mead committee accused the War Department of wasting manpower by permitting production of huge surpluses of certain types of war equipment when the workers in those industries could have been diverted to plants manufacturing critical material.

Hines also charged wastage and hoarding of manpower in war industries. He also flatly declared that out of fourteen war industries where production have set in, this condition exists in only one. That where wages are too low to attract workers, he said, the reason for lagging production in the other industries, he said, are changes in design, suddenly stepped-up schedules and lack of facilities.

The Proper Method

The War and Navy Departments and the Selective Service System are not competent to do the job of rounding up manpower, Hines stated. He insisted that the responsibility should be left to labor and industry on a voluntary basis.

"To those who would use forced labor to avoid correcting the causes of manpower shortage, we say: 'This is the way to delay the war effort, not to speed it,'" declared Hines.

Meanwhile, business and farm groups continued to assail the "draft labor" proposal just as vigorously as the trade union movement. One of the most bitter attacks on the bill was made by the National Association of Manufacturers.

gained important support. But there are many sound facts against such a setup, which are gradually getting through to the public—and to the Congress. These facts show definitely that 'forced labor' is not the right answer to the few remaining manpower shortages, nor to the most efficient war production.

"The current issue of the A.F.L. 'Labor's Monthly Survey' epitomizes many arguments by saying: 'The Army knows much less about handling problems of production and civilian manpower than (does) management and labor.' Also, that 'Army officers tend to think in terms of forcing large numbers of men into a manpower tool. Actually, however, this is very wasteful of workers, for it results in faulty utilization of manpower, and (it) is not the way production problems are solved.'

"That is the gist of the arguments; but, far more important, are facts which clearly support the argument against a national service act and control of civilian affairs by the military."

"The War Production Board, after examining all the facts, as of January 5, says there is no over-all production 'crisis.' The W.P.B. estimates the reasons

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Congress Asked to Give Top Priority to a Huge Post-War Housing Program

The American Federation of Labor asked Congress to give post-war housing "top priority rating above all other peace-time legislation."

Presenting a detailed ten-year housing program for approval before the Senate sub-committee on housing and urban redevelopment, A.F.L. representatives declared it would create 19,000,000 post-war jobs on construction sites, in building materials industries and in household furnishings, appliances and equipment.

Harry C. Bates, chairman of the A.F.L. Housing Committee, told the Senate group that construction of 15,000,000 new homes in the decade after the war "is the minimum program for meeting the accumulated need." He described the A.F.L. program as "the least expensive, the most productive and the most powerful generator of post-war employment." He said the program was designed to serve a universal housing market, in which families in all income groups can take part.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the A.F.L. housing committee, who followed Bates on the witness stand, testified that the A.F.L. plan can be "brought into high gear within five years after the cessation of hostilities," although it would start immediately after victory.

The ten-point program submitted by Bates provided:

1. Measures designed to stimulate, expand and safeguard home ownership, including amendments of laws governing F.H.A. mortgage insurance, to reduce interest rates; extend amortization to 32 years; make possible pre-payments on homes; safeguard the home buyer's investment in cases of default due to unemployment or other causes by allowing in such cases a temporary moratorium on payments so that the lapsed payments could be met by lengthening the life of the mortgage; protect against deficiency judgments; assure soundness of construction through compliance with firm minimum standards, making non-compliance subject to redress or penalties; require that not less than prevailing wages be paid on all home construction subject to F.H.A. insurance.

2. Expansion of slum clearance and rehousing program of the U. S. Housing Authority to provide decent homes to families of low income whom private enterprise cannot reach. This program should achieve an annual rate of 500,000 dwelling units a year to be built under local programs of properly constituted local housing authorities.

3. Mutual home ownership by wage earners under proper safeguards where employment stability is assured.

4. A long-term urban redevelopment program designed to replan and rebuild our towns and cities for sound and stable growth. Local housing authorities should be used wherever possible as the logical agencies to assemble land in accordance with local development plans, so that the land could be put to the best use by private enterprise and for such public projects as may help the town's healthy growth. In this program substantial federal financial aid to municipalities must be authorized.

5. Federal grants for project planning to individual communities.

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Predicts National Service Act Will Not Be Adopted

WASHINGTON.—Implied criticism of ballyhoo to stir war consciousness and condemnation of juggling figures to support arguments for a labor draft, featured a talk by Albert N. Dennis on the Labor News Review, a program which he has conducted for many years over WTOP of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In a general review of the present war manpower situation and proposed legislation for further manpower controls, Dennis said:

"It is becoming increasingly evident that, despite tremendous pressures built up in the current drive, the Congress of the United States will not adopt a national service act. It is probable, however, that some measure of less scope, but still of far-reaching effect, will be adopted by the Congress. There may also be further stringent 'decrees' or 'directives' issued under delegated wartime authority of the President, usually by his executive aides.

Military Drive Charged

"Much of the recent and current hullabaloo has simply been intended to make the public more 'war conscious.' Juggling figures should not be a part of the trick. Whether or not such procedure is practical, or whether it may boomerang into public resentment, remains to be seen. But it is known that top Army and Navy officials are in dead earnest in the drive to achieve full civilian control, as well as military control, during the war. And they have

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Chicago Labor Pledges All-Out Drive to Overcome Manpower Shortages in That Area's War Production Plants

CHICAGO.—Following a meeting with Army representatives, organized labor here pledged its complete support to a drive to recruit more war workers.

Goal of the campaign is to overcome manpower shortages in sixteen war production plants. It was the first time that War Department representatives had approached organized labor locally and asked it to do a specific war manpower recruiting job.

Labor leaders asked that seniority rights be guaranteed to workers in non-essential jobs, and proposed that pay for war work be equal to that received in non-essential jobs. These steps, they said, would go a long way toward solving the manpower problem.

Olander Again Hits Compulsion

Asked his opinion of the labor draft and other proposals to force workers into war jobs, Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, told a representative of International Labor News Service that his position against compulsion in the field of labor is the same as it has always been. He has held from the beginning that "our slogan should be 'work and fight' rather than 'work or fight.'"

Setting forth that the "simple right to quit work has been frequently challenged here even after the constitutional right was laid down," he said:

"It has been challenged and denied during the war all over the world. And proposals are now being made in many places—and we hear echoes of them in free America—that these 'controls' and restrictions will probably be 'necessary' for some time after the conclusion of the war.

"Controls" Seen Steps to Slavery

"Take a look at history, and you will find case after case down through the ages where, under just such excuses, the currents of events in nations heading toward freedom were shifted and vast numbers were eventually thrown into a state of slavery.

"The right of free speech is meaningless if another man may say to you even for a moment: 'Devote your time and your energy, your mind and your body, to this job.' Why, in that moment you can't speak as you choose! In that moment your political rights are dead! In that moment you haven't even the right to pray!"

"I say," Olander added, "that now the time has come, when we are talking of freedom of people, now when 11,000,000 of our men are under arms fighting for what men call freedom, now is the time for our leaders to say what they mean by freedom as it relates to the vast body of the people, and that they quit talking in glittering generalities that do not touch the facts of life in a really understanding way."

Post-War Housing Program

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6. Prompt amendment of the Lanham Act to authorize local housing authorities to acquire permanent war housing. Temporary war housing should be removed as rapidly as possible and as soon as provision is made for suitable permanent accommodations for families still occupying these temporary projects.

7. Rural housing to low income families with the aid of county housing authorities created for the purpose with adequate farm representation assured to farmers. Demountable homes built during the war should be made available to farm families on equitable terms through such county housing authorities.

8. Continuation of price control over building materials as long as the accumulated pressure of unsatisfied demand presents a threat of runaway prices.

9. Correction of the housing provisions of the "GI Bill of Rights" which utterly fail to protect the interests of the veteran, expose him to speculative profit-

teering and place upon him an unreasonable and unfair burden of high interest charges by lenders whose loans are fully guaranteed by the government against risk.

10. A National Housing Board of five members to be established as a permanent statutory agency, responsible for over-all policy, with the chairman acting as the administrator.

Dairy Must Honor Union Contract

An order of the San Francisco W.L.B. directing the Dos Palms Dairy, San Jose, Calif., to abide by the terms of a union contract requiring that all employees become union members, and to pay a total of \$280.15 to five former employees discharged in violation of the contract, was unanimously affirmed by the W.L.B.

The dairy, which supplies milk for the commercial market, principally to a mental hospital, has been operated under a union shop agreement with the Dairy and Creamery Workers' Union, affiliated with the Teamsters' Union, for several years.

Johnnie had seen his mother measure a yard by holding one end to her nose and the other at arm's length. One day he came running in with a piece of rope. "Here, mother," he said, "smell this and see how long it is."

Predicts National Service Act Will Not Be Adopted

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why certain programs become critical were as follows: 40 per cent due to sharply increased schedules; 20 per cent due to design changes; 12 per cent due to lack of facilities, and 22 per cent due to labor shortages of various classes and at various places.

"So despite arguments, the fact is that even temporary labor shortages were less than one-fourth responsible for development of critical situations—and that's official. At present, very few programs are critical, and they are improving, while war production generally is on or above schedule—and that's official, too."

Socialist Hits Labor Draft Demand

President Roosevelt's "State of the Nation" message was criticized by William G. Becker, Social Party national labor secretary, as "an unfortunate contribution to the totalitarian trend in America" and "a slap in the face to the leaders of our labor movement," in a statement released by the Socialist Party in New York City. Becker said, in part:

"President Roosevelt's 'State of the Nation' message should be labeled 'Four Drafts—Not Four Freedoms,' since it called for drafting 4-Fs, nurses, labor and post-war military conscription. It was an unfortunate contribution to the totalitarian trend in America. In mixing vague generalities with some specific points it was blatantly vague where it attempted to appeal to the progressive ideals and hopes of the American people, but specific, very specific, where it asked for further regimentation of the American people.

"At a time when a military expert of the standing of Hanson Baldwin has raised grave questions regarding the efficiency and ability of our military procurement apparatus, Roosevelt made no suggestion of investigating this situation. Less than a month after Senator James Mead stated that he had reports that the military was wasting and hoarding labor, the President seeks, again, the draft of labor rather than a serious survey into the present use of labor by the military. He said cut-backs, which were after all ordered by the Government, contributed to the decline in production, but offers as his only way of increasing production a labor draft. This is not our concept of responsible leadership for democracy."

CATTLE CEILING AS CONSUMER'S BOON

WASHINGTON.—The directive of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to place ceiling prices on live cattle should be a boon to housewives and dealers in helping them to get their fair share of all grades of beef at fair prices, Price Administrator Chester Bowles reports. "Live cattle represented the only important basic food commodity that was not under ceiling prices," Bowles said. "As prices of better grade animals rose and beef ceiling prices held stable, a large percentage of choice and good grade cattle went to a minority of slaughterers selling meat above ceiling prices. Legitimate slaughterers and ordinary butcher shops got less than their usual share of quality beef. Our entire program of meat price control was in danger of a breakdown. By placing ceilings on live cattle, it will be possible to hold meat prices rigidly to present ceilings."

MOBILE EQUIPMENT TOLL

Mobile fighting equipment is being destroyed at the rate of 3000 vehicles a month on European battlefields, according to Lieut. Col. Charles Ballon, New York regional labor representative for the Army Service Forces. The toll, he said, included 1500 jeeps, 900 trucks, 375 medium tanks and 175 light tanks. About 5000 heavy duty tires are being damaged daily and less than 500 can be salvaged, Ballon added.

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State Court Ruling Affecting a Union

The decision of *Bautista vs. Jones* recently decided by the California Supreme Court affects the relation between unions and independent businessmen. The case grew out of an attempt by a Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 226, of San Francisco, to persuade "independent" drivers in the milk industry to stop competing with union drivers.

The union requested that the independent drivers be union drivers. But the independent drivers declined to do so and applied for membership in the union. However, the union did not grant them membership, on the ground that they were independent distributors. Then the union requested the wholesale milk suppliers to discontinue supplying milk to the independent drivers. The milk suppliers complied with this request and cut off the milk supply to the independent drivers.

The independent drivers brought action for an injunction against the union. This was granted by the lower court, but the union appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court split three ways on the issue.

Ruling by the Court

Three justices, who wrote the majority decision, held that it was unlawful for a union to use the threat of a picket and boycott to accomplish an unlawful objective, and that the objective of the union was illegal because the union sought to rid itself of the competition of the independent system of distribution. It was found that the purpose of the union was unlawful because it was not reasonably related to the legitimate activities of labor organizations, in that the union refused membership to the distributors and at the same time offered no terms upon which the distributors would be permitted to work on an independent basis. Since the union made no offers of terms, the court declined to consider what means a union may adopt to eliminate any evils which may exist in independent distribution. The Supreme Court merely decided that the system, as such, may not be eliminated. So the law remains that if the system operates to the disadvantage of a union or if it is deliberately introduced to injure the interests of organized labor, specific action may be taken to eliminate the particular evil.

One other justice agreed with the above opinion on different grounds, but his concurrence gave a majority of four justices.

The three dissenting justices upheld the point of view which the union urged, namely: that picketing and boycotting is nothing more than a form of free speech. Many U. S. Supreme Court decisions hold that this free speech is a constitutional right of labor unions of which they may not be deprived regardless of the reason why the free speech is exercised or what ends are sought. Hence, on the ground of free speech alone these dissenting justices held that the picketing and boycotting should be permitted.

Moreover, as a second ground, the dissenting justices felt that the unions did have a right to seek the elimination of independent drivers by economic means and at the same time to refuse them admission to the unions. The presence of independent businessmen in a union may well destroy its proper functioning.

The case may have little effect as precedent. After all, it is a three-way decision, so that no one knows what is really the majority opinion. Of course, the first opinion above discussed, which will undoubtedly be called the "majority opinion," contains language that is dangerous for the unions. Certainly the union must be the body to decide the best course of action in an economic struggle. Moreover, the union must retain the maximum freedom of action in order to realize legitimate goals in the economic struggle. Excessive intervention of the courts resulting in undue restrictions upon the unions' field of action is disastrous.

We hope that through the development of cases which frame these issues in a more acceptable manner, the Supreme Court can be convinced in the future to recede from the point of view expressed by the "majority opinion." This will require a careful selection of good cases from the labor standpoint to be presented to the Supreme Court. The employers are careful in the choosing of effective cases for argument before the court. Labor will have to do the same.

All in all, it would seem that this particular case does not present the issue at a favorable time or in a favorable manner in the midst of a war period. Perhaps when conditions change and the situation has clarified, the Supreme Court will see the true picture, and, under the proper circumstances, frame the correct rules for our guidance.

offered before the war, with some improvements and modifications. An improvement being adopted by a number of them consists in the practical standardization of sizes in line with recommendations of architectural and other organizations.

"Innovations of a radical nature in materials or design," the *Record* states, "for the most part will come later after periods of development, research and testing in laboratory and in the field—activities which have been suspended or drastically limited in extent in these war years."

House Dean Pillories Army For Wastage of Manpower

The War Department was under fire last week for "wasting manpower when there is a national shortage."

The charge was significant, since it came from Congressman Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House and one of the Administration's most loyal supporters.

He protested that "lounge lizard young officers clutter cocktail bars and hotel lobbies" and demanded that the War Department send them overseas.

"The places in the Pentagon building a lot of these young punks are hanging around can well be taken by older men and women," Sabath said, and added:

"I wonder sometimes if the War Department knows there is a war on."

The veteran Illinois solon opened his attack at a hearing of the Rules Committee, of which he is chairman, and continued it in an interview.

He said he intended to demand a special House investigation of the War and Navy Departments "relative to the unnecessarily large number of people on the pay rolls for whom there is no work." He revealed that he had written to Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson asking for a housecleaning.

"It is a damn outrage that department heads want to enlarge and increase the number of employees. If a real survey were made, 50,000 civilians could be lopped off the War Department alone."

"But the greatest abuse of manpower is that we have in the United States thousands of young commissioned officers without service ribbons whose places could be filled by men not fit for overseas service, or by women."

"I resent it that whenever I am obliged to go to public places here I find these young men around."

In another blast Sabath denounced Washington restaurant owners who evade price ceilings by cutting down on the size of servings.

He complained to the O.P.A. that small portions of steak cost from \$1.50 to \$3, while other food items have been reduced proportionately. Even cigars and stogies are smaller than before, notwithstanding the price is very much higher, Sabath said.

CAUSE OF "S.P." WRECK

A dead man's hands were at the controls of the second section of the Southern Pacific "Pacific Limited" when it ploughed into the first section west of Ogden, Utah, on December 31. Testimony at a coroner's inquest at Ogden disclosed that Engineer James McDonald died of a heart attack prior to the wreck, which took a heavy toll of life.

See Little Early Change in Building Materials Supply

Building materials and equipment available for post-war use will be mostly of the pre-war variety, according to a survey of the nation's leading building-products manufacturers reported in the *Architectural Record*, just published.

The magazine recently asked leading manufacturers for a statement regarding their prewar and new products which architects can specify now with assurance of future availability.

Analysis of the statements from 255 manufacturers shows that new building products to be put on the market in the early post-war months will be principally those which were developed before the war and were about ready for the market when restrictions were imposed.

It was indicated also that most manufacturers who are now in war-materials production plan to resume production of building materials and equipment they

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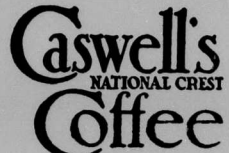
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Support for Labor's Viewpoint

Organized labor received partial—although welcome—support from an unexpected source in its fight for a better and more comprehensive unemployment compensation system to meet the dangers of the transition period between war and peace.

The Committee for Economic Development, a nation-wide group of business men headed by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, made public a report favoring higher benefits, longer duration and wider coverage in the unemployment compensation field.

In one particular the report, prepared by Associate Prof. Richard A. Lester of Duke University, differed with labor's views. It recommended that the States make these changes, whereas the A.F.L. has long advocated the establishment of a uniform system for the entire country to be set up by the Federal Government.

The C.E.D. report said: "Unemployment compensation, as the chief means for providing for workers during the transition, should have its coverage extended and its benefits increased. Coverage should be extended to include federal agency employees, workers in federal shipyards, arsenals, etc., merchant seamen and workers in firms with fewer than eight employees."

Professor Lester also recommended that "those states which have not already done so increase their schedules to permit maximum benefits of \$20 a week for 26 weeks."

Policy "Rather Confusing"

The armed forces are badly in need of medical supplies. Factories producing them are working 'round the clock in an effort to meet the demand.

At the same time, the Treasury Department is offering for sale as "surplus" the identical goods so urgently required at hospitals in this country and at the front.

This situation was called to the attention of the House recently by Congressman A. L. Miller of Nebraska. In private life he is a physician, and he devoted his discussion only to supplies that are used in his profession.

Miller disclosed that the Red Cross the other day announced that surgical gauze is being sent to its chapters to fill the "urgent request" of the Surgeon General for 43,000,000 additional dressings.

"It is rather confusing," the Nebraskan declared, "that the Treasury Department has listed more than 30,000,000 dressings for sale as surplus goods."

"There must be some very loose and haphazard planning when one department of the government is desperately trying to sell surplus property which another department is urging a speed-up to produce."

"Many items are finding their way into the familiar 'Army and Navy stores.' The Treasury is offering

for sale 121,000 new hospital mattresses. Tens of thousands of items like syringes, needles, sulfa and other drugs are listed as surplus. One item is for 200,000 tubes of catgut."

Miller insisted that factories which are producing for "surplus" might better be devoted to turning out goods of which there are shortages.

War Workers Sticking to Jobs

The American Federation of Labor returns an emphatic "No" to the question, Are war workers leaving war plants to find secure jobs in civilian work?

There is no evidence war workers are quitting, the A.F.L. says in its *Labor's Monthly Survey*.

This is the Federation's answer to the charge made so freely by labor's enemies that war workers are "deserters":

"During the summer months of 1944, war production was being cut back and tens of thousands of war workers were laid off. Many of the best informed military observers believed the war would end in 1944. Congress, enacting post-war legislation, refused to provide unemployment compensation to tide war workers over the post-war unemployment period. Under these circumstances, many of the war workers laid off in cutbacks sought civilian jobs; many housewives returned home.

"There is no evidence today that war workers are deserting their jobs. Quit rates in munitions industries are the same as a year ago. In some war industries, quit rates are lower than last year, especially where programs are critical. Quit rates in non-war industries are much higher than in war industries.

"On the other hand, lay-off rates in war industries are much higher than they were a year ago, due to cutbacks in some programs."

Nazi Reprisal Against Strikers

About 160 Dutch railway men have been killed by the Nazis in occupied Holland for participating in the nationwide strike, called by the Netherlands government simultaneously with the Allied advance into Holland, the Netherlands Information Bureau says in a report from London.

In an interview in *Verij Nederland*, the Netherlands weekly published in London, a railway man who had escaped to liberated territory said that many others had been disabled by wounds inflicted by the Nazis.

The railway workers were forced to go into hiding from the Nazis and it was exceedingly difficult to provide them all with money and food, he said, but "the co-operation received from the Netherlands people was so great that the problems were overcome."

Then news spread that the Germans had taken savage reprisals, destroying the homes of railway engineers at Amersfoort, looting railwaymen's houses at Haarlem, and carrying out revenge in other ways against 20 of the strikers at Groningen.

Despite the Nazi threats, the Dutch people steadfastly supported the striking workers and after more than three months the whole of occupied Holland's rail transport is still paralyzed.

FEW VETERANS TAKING JOBLESS PAY

Veterans are going into jobs so fast that less than 1 per cent of those released from the armed forces have drawn federal unemployment compensation under the GI Bill of Rights since September, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, reports. General Hines said check-ups in the more densely populated states show more than 40 per cent of veterans applying for jobs are put to work within four weeks. The number of veterans being paid weekly allowances while waiting for jobs, he said, has increased consistently since the first payments were made but it has not kept pace with the number discharged from the service.

Industrialization of the West

In its current news bulletin, the California State Federation of Labor directs attention to a most timely subject, affecting the Western States, as follows:

As a result of the industrial development of the West brought about by the war, it has become evident that the West has the ability and resources to achieve a sound and prosperous industrial base. In the movement to develop the industrial self-determination of the West which is getting under way, labor must have the same interest as industry in ending Eastern domination. The West now has the tools, the cheap power, the manpower, and other items necessary for its own progressive development. To supplement these resources, it will be necessary for the seventeen western states to be able to implement this objective with actual concrete proposals.

Some of the problems which have already been projected by people thinking in these general terms should be of interest to labor. This general outline covers the following points:

1. To supply western consumers with manufactured goods made in the area.
2. To utilize western raw materials in combination with those of Alaska, the Canadian Northwest, and the Far East in an effort to obtain as much self-sufficiency as possible.
3. To produce industrial capital goods and consumer durable goods for export into non-western United States market areas.
4. To serve as an arsenal of industrialization for new markets overseas, chiefly Asia, and to some extent Alaska and the islands of the Pacific.

Present obstacles in the way of achieving these goals are: Eastern industrial reconversion comes sooner after victory in Europe without reference to the West's reconversion problem; continuation of inequitable freight rates; restriction on western manufacturing enterprises because of eastern control of patent pools.

Other problems to be considered is the lack of government co-operation in the liquidation of federally-financed war plants, with resultant advantages of eastern interests at the expense of western groups; and the failure of the government to continue Lend-Lease or some other form of foreign financing in the post-war period.

The solution of the problem will lie with the Government, and it will require that whatever political program is inaugurated be on a national basis and not confined to regional strategy, with one section benefiting at the expense of another. Such a program is now developing, with greater interest being taken in it by representatives of government, industry and labor, and the Federation is keeping in contact with the over-all picture.

WHOLESALE PORK PRICES REDUCED

Ceiling prices on certain wholesale pork cuts have been reduced by ½ to 1 cent a pound throughout the country, O.P.A. announces. These reductions, effective January 22, will be passed on to consumers, O.P.A. said.

SKEPTICAL OF CIGARETTE PLAN

Washington, D. C., tobacco dealers picked a number of flaws in a cigarette rationing plan which the National Association of Tobacco Wholesalers are shortly going to put into effect. No rationing system without the backing of the government will work, they declared. Some pointed out that the plan as outlined will discriminate against transients and others, and opens the door for endless favoritism. The idea is for retailers to give customers a card which will be punched for each package purchased, and to limit each person to 15 cigarettes a day. Production in 1944 was declared to be at the rate of 17 cigarettes a day for each of the nation's 38,500,000 consumers.

Oppose National War Labor Board Sick-Leave Action

Going on record to request a clarification of the sick leave policy of the National War Labor Board in order to end the suspicion that one rule exists for a Form 10 and another for dispute cases, the A.F.L. members of the Tenth Regional Board have adopted a resolution explaining their position in detail, in the hope of ending a state of confusion, as well as protecting the interests of applicants before the board.

The resolution states that the national board announce a policy that "any reasonable sick leave plan may be approved," because "such plans do not result in general increases, have no inflationary tendency and should result in increased production and more effective prosecution of the war." The A.F.L. members point out that the Tenth Regional War Labor Board followed this policy in favor of sick leave benefits because "wage earners are not covered adequately by personal insurance, savings or other protection."

Recently, however, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council was advised that the Tenth Regional War Labor Board now takes the view that the National Board has adopted the arbitrary policy that it will not under any circumstances direct sick leave in a dispute case.

The National Board had reversed several decisions issued by the Tenth Regional Board ordering sick leave in dispute cases. Because of this dualism on the part of the Board, favoring sick leave in a Form 10 and denying it in a dispute case, it will be utterly impossible to carry out the "no-strike" pledge consistently since a penalty is put on this issue when it is submitted to the Board in a dispute.

The resolution asserts that any distinction between a voluntary and a dispute case is completely irregular insofar as policy is concerned, based upon a proper evaluation of the issue, and that it is completely out of line with consistent interpretation of wage stabilization policy.

The resolution then calls upon the National Board to clarify the matter and thereby do a service to labor by ending this untenable and contradictory policy that can only create chaos.

Many Bills of Importance To Labor Before Congress

Early last week, more than a thousand new bills had been introduced in the new session of Congress—many of them of direct and vital interest to labor.

It is significant that more than half of the measures deal with affairs of veterans of the present and past wars. Mostly they increase present benefits or propose new ones.

Of especial interest to labor is a bill by Rep. Ludlow of Indiana repealing the Smith-Connally Act, and another by Rep. Harless of Arizona repealing that section of the Act which makes it unlawful for unions to contribute to political campaign funds.

Congresswoman Mary Norton of New Jersey has a bill requiring payment to women of equal wages for equal work, and another for co-operation between the states and the federal government in establishing and maintaining safety regulations and proper working conditions.

Representative Woodruff of Michigan and Representative Randolph of West Virginia would prevent aliens from voting or holding office in trade unions.

Representative Hobbs of Alabama reintroduced his amendment to the anti-racketeering law so as to make it apply to the activities of labor unions.

A score or more bills call for higher old-age pensions, while Dingell of Michigan reintroduced the Wagner-Dingell bill for a complete overhaul and liberalization of the Social Security system. This has the backing of the American Federation of Labor.

The A.F.L. Presents . . .

At 1:15 p. m., EWT, Over NBC

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28—

Guest Speaker: Vice-President Truman.

Topic: "Next Four Years"

PANEL MEMBERS:

William Green, A.F.L.

Eric Johnston, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

James G. Patton, National Farmers' Union

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4—

Guest Speaker: U. S. Senator Pepper.

Topic: "Nation's Health"

PANEL MEMBERS:

Nelson Cruikshank, A.F.L.

Emerson P. Schmidt, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Albert S. Goss, National Grange.

State Senator Would Make 'Hot Cargo' Law Permanent

Senator Hatfield has introduced Senate Bills 212 and 213, proposing to change the present Labor Code section which provides for the voiding of the Hot Cargo bill after the emergency so as to make it permanent. The first bill would make the necessary modifications in the Labor Code by deleting the termination date, and the second bill would make the act permanent. Secretary Haggerty, legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, is confident that these efforts to perpetuate an obviously unconstitutional, viciously discriminatory measure will be unsuccessful.

Last night (Thursday) the Senate committee on government efficiency was scheduled to hold a hearing to consider increases for state employees. The State Federation has taken the position that wage increases should be granted to the state employees based on their earnings in accordance with the amounts they now receive, as follows: \$75 to \$174, increase \$25; \$175 to \$224, increase \$20; \$225 to \$299, increase \$15; \$300 and over, increase \$10.

As early as August 1944 the State Federation of Labor took up this whole question with the State Personnel Board and presented considerable data in behalf of the state employees in justification of their wage increase request. Similar arguments as well as additional material was to be submitted for the benefit of the Senate committee on government efficiency at the meeting on Thursday night. The Federation is now in the process of analyzing every bill that has been submitted which would have direct or indirect influence on labor, and is prepared either to oppose or support those bills affecting the interests of the wage earners in the State of California.

SEE ARMY NEWSREEL, WORKERS URGED

There is an emotional message for every worker on the home front in "What's Your Name," 10-minute war film released to movie houses after January 18, the War Department says. Filmed on battlefronts in every part of the world, "What's Your Name" shows that just as the fighting man is nameless in war scenes sent from overseas and the worker's identity is not told in the weapons he produces, both are members of the same team fighting for victory. "What's Your Name" shows action shots never before released to the public. Every working man and family should see it at downtown theaters starting January 18, at supplementary theaters in succeeding weeks.

"It is easier to fight for one's principles than to live up to them."—Alfred Adler.

Christmas, 1944

No lights of Christmas shall we see,
No village wrapped in snow,
But in the thought of memory
Each man shall feel the glow.
We know the ones we love are safe,
And though we sail afar,
We feel His sacred presence near;
Above them gleams His star.
The star of Bethlehem shining yet,
Across this troubled earth
Finds peace at home, and hope for peace,
Around our native hearth.
The bells of Christmas ring tonight,
Across the water clear,
And we who sail across the sea,
Shall feel their echo here.
The Christmas spirit lives tonight
Within our hearts an ember,
Out here tonight, glad thoughts come back,
Tonight we shall remember.

—F. X. COLLYER,
S2c., U.S.N.R.

CHRISTMAS AT SEA — 1944

Editor, LABOR CLARION:

Typical of the way many thousands of our boys spent Christmas, and how their thoughts were all of home and loved ones, is the nostalgic little poem written by S2c. F. X. Collyer and sent in by my grandson, Lt. (j.g.) Stephen O. Snyder, with his story of Christmas Eve on board. It was written from "Somewhere in the Pacific," while their ship, a destroyer escort, was on assignment. Lt. Snyder is assistant engineer and has seen much, both in the Atlantic and for some months past the Pacific area. But let him tell the story of a lonely Christmas at sea. I quote:

"You would have laughed as well as cried with us on Christmas Eve. One of our boys took an old mop handle, some welding wire, cotton, nuts and bolts, colored paper and colored light bulbs and made a Christmas tree. It wasn't any masterpiece, but it did bring out the spirit. (See insert below.) They put on a little play, sang and prayed together. All in all, it helped many over a pretty hard time. . . . One of the men wrote a poem which I am sending to you (his mother, Mrs. Ivah Snyder) and Gram. I think it's really good and would like to see it published in one of the papers. . . . I think you women who are working in the post office are doing a grand job. I know that in general the mail is getting through. It does more to keep up morale than any other single thing. When we hit port the first thing we do is to put over the whale boat after the mail. We do that even before we anchor. Just keep the old chin up and keep plugging along, and some day, I hope, I'll be sailing through the Golden Gate—home again."

"STEVE."

Thanks, Steve, for the poem and the word picture of Christmas at Sea. Yes, we might have cried with you had we been there, but I think we would have found too much pathos for laughter in the makeshift Christmas tree. May another year bring you and all the world a Christmas of Peace on Earth.

—INA L. RICKARD.

Contributions in kind were the order of the day in Monterey, a California fishing industry center, during the Community Chest campaign, when members of the A.F.L. Seine and Line Fishermen's Union each donated a half-ton of fish to the war fund drive. This would amount to an average contribution of \$10 or \$15 per member, it was stated, depending on whether the catch was shark or that almost forgotten luxury, tuna.

Report Made by George Johns on "San Francisco Co-operating Council for Veterans' Services"

Following is the complete text of the report submitted to the Labor Council last week (referred to in the Council minutes elsewhere in this issue) by Delegate George W. Johns, on the San Francisco Co-ordinating Council for Veterans' Services. The report and the recommendation therein contained was adopted by the Council, and should be noted by members of the Council's affiliated unions.

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL DELEGATES:

The undersigned, at this time, desires to present the following report in reference to the "San Francisco Co-ordinating Council for Veterans' Services":

On June 26, 1944, the Board of Supervisors, by resolution, asked the Mayor to name a committee of citizens to undertake the work of co-ordinating the activities of all organizations and agencies furnishing service to veterans, this to be accomplished by the creation of a council composed of their members to the end that lost motion, duplication and overlapping might be eliminated.

This Council was organized in August of 1944 and now includes representatives of 64 organizations or agencies, including the American Legion, American Red Cross, the Army, Chamber of Commerce, C.I.O., Community Chest, Church Organizations, the Labor Council, U. S. Employment Service, the Navy, Veterans Administration, Veterans of Foreign Wars, War Manpower Commission, and numerous others.

Since its formation, this Council has accomplished the following results:

1. It has prepared and issued a Directory of Services for Veterans which lists the name, address, functions and services of non-profit San Francisco agencies rendering service to veterans. The aim of this directory is to provide an efficient and comprehensive guide for referring the individual service man and woman to that agency which can best serve him or her. The undersigned has presented copies of this directory to the offices of the Labor Council, Metal Trades Council and Building Trades Council.

2. In October of 1944, a two-year publicity budget was adopted which amounted to \$85,000. The purpose of this publicity program was to tell the veterans where to go for their various needs and to keep

the community's interest active in re-absorbing the veterans.

3. In December of 1944, an office was established in Room 164 of the City Hall (phone Hemlock 2121, Local 383). The purpose of this action was to provide a central location when a veteran in need of any type of service could call and be promptly referred to that organization or agency which could best supply his or her needs. It would also serve as an information center.

4. In January of 1945, an operating budget of \$29,710 per year was adopted which would provide for an executive, a publicity manager and clerical help who would operate the above-mentioned office. This budget is to be presented to the Community Chest with the request that they finance the operation. No counsellor for individual service men or women is provided.

The above report is presented to the San Francisco Labor Council as a report of progress. It is hereby recommended that the report be accepted by the Council.

In conclusion, the undersigned feels that indorsement by this Labor Council of the San Francisco Co-ordinating Council for Veterans' Services should not be granted until it has been conclusively demonstrated that the permanent function of this organization is in the best interests of the individual service man or service woman and not in the best interests of one or more of the organizations composing the Council.

Respectfully submitted.

G. W. JOHNS, Delegate, Local 1089.

S. F. Chauffeur Drove First Ambulance Into Paris

A San Francisco union man, Pvt. Maurice W. Hynes, a member of Chauffeurs' Local No. 265, drove the first American Army ambulance into the city of Paris, when that great capital of France was recently liberated by the Allied armies.

Brother Hynes has been active in local union circles for some years. He is 38 years of age, and gave up his position here over two years ago to join up with United States armed forces. Local 265 is very proud of Brother Hynes, whose mission is one of aid and mercy in this great struggle for freedom.

A daughter, Colleen, 14, resides with his mother, Mrs. Mary Hynes, at 72 Mirabel street.

"BROTHERHOOD WEEK" INDORSED

A.F.L. President William Green gave full support to the observance of "Brotherhood Week," February 15 to 25, for the purpose of reducing racial and religious animosities. The program is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc. The slogan of the conference this year is "In Peace As in War—Teamwork." All A.F.L. affiliates were urged to participate in community observances of the principles of fraternity and fellowship among all Americans which Brotherhood Week denotes.



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Campaign with O.P.A. to Maintain Price Ceilings

The Labor Advisory Committee to the San Francisco District Office of Price Administration has designated February for an anti-inflation campaign sponsored by organized labor.

During this period the unions will distribute 50,000 Anti-Inflation Grocery Shopping Lists to be filled out by their members and will sponsor cost-of-living programs at their meetings.

Speakers from the O.P.A. will be available for these programs, and unions which make the request may secure a 12-minute film, entitled "Seattle Victory," which dramatically depicts how organized labor in Seattle reduced the cost of living in that area by helping to enforce ceiling price regulations.

Surveys made by the local War Price and Rationing Boards in the San Francisco Bay area are said to reveal that a large part of the increased cost of living is due to non-compliance with ceiling price regulations. The consumer can help wipe out this involuntary wage cut by insisting that merchants properly post and observe the Community Ceiling Price lists and by refusing to pay over the ceiling price for any commodity or service.

Labor's Anti-Inflation Campaign will be officially launched on February 1 and will continue throughout the month.

The Joint Shop Stewards Committee at Marinship, Sausalito, California, and A.F.L. union officials were to start the ball rolling with a two-session meeting in Marin City last Wednesday.

Similar programs will be held by central labor bodies and their unions in the San Francisco District O.P.A., which includes the sixteen coastal counties of Northern California—Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano and Sonoma.

Unions interested in securing the Cost-of-Living films and speakers may contact Helyn Stewart, O.P.A. District Labor Officer, at 1355 Market street, San Francisco 3; telephone Klondyke 2-2300, Extension 163.

Schools' Waste Paper Drive

Collection of waste paper through the schools of San Francisco will be resumed with the beginning of the new spring term on February 5, with a systematic week-by-week collection in each of seven zones into which the public schools have been divided. Announcement of the new spring paper drive was made this week by Superintendent Curtis Warren in a bulletin sent to all teachers in the city, backing the appeal of Dr. A. J. Cloud, president of the San Francisco Junior College and chairman of the school drive.

San Francisco's parochial schools will also join the paper salvage campaign, with collections to be made throughout the city during the two weeks beginning February 9. Plans for this drive are under the direction of Father James O'Dowd, Superintendent of Parochial Schools for the San Francisco diocese.

The Richmond and Park-Presidio districts have been designated for the opening week of the drive, beginning February 5, and succeeding weeks have been scheduled for the campaign in other districts of the city.



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Campaign for Council's "Queen" Entrant

Immediately it became generally known, last week, that Mrs. Mary McDonald had entered the "Purple Heart Queen Contest," friends began to rally to her support in numbers that she declares is most gratifying.

Being sponsored in the contest by the San Francisco Labor Council, Mrs. McDonald's many friends and acquaintances in the large group of unions affiliated with the Council have volunteered their aid in furthering her candidacy whenever possible.

Council Committee

Frank Fitzgerald, who heads the Council's Blood Donor Committee, in addition to strenuous activity toward securing blood donors—the primary object of the present campaign—is also presenting at every opportunity the fact that the Labor Council also has a candidate in the Queen contest.

Ballots Distributed

This week voting ballots have been distributed among various unions, such ballots to be given by the union's officers, or blood donor committee, as the case may be, to their members who are making blood donations, and the donor is asked to cast the ballot for Mrs. McDonald. Distribution of the ballots is continuing, and it is the intention to make them available as easily as possible to friends of the Labor Council's candidate in the various organizations. The ballots also can be had at the office of the Council in the Labor Temple.

Secretary O'Connell's Statement

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council this week pointed out that the mobilization of blood donors for the Red Cross Blood Procurement Center is an urgent necessity at this time. "I trust," he said, "that every delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council not only will be a volunteer blood donor, if acceptable, but also that the delegates will be volunteer and active canvassers to bring blood donors to the Procurement Center. We are aware that a number of Council delegates and other union men and women have for some time been going quietly and unobtrusively to the Center and making donations—some of them having entered the 'gallon' class. The Labor Council has given every encouragement possible to various past efforts to mobilize blood donors. At this time, however, when the need is so vital and the quantity of blood required so great, all delegates to the Council should add to their past efforts, and likewise give every assistance possible to Brother Fitzgerald in furthering the work of his committee.

Proud of Candidate

"At the same time," O'Connell continued, "we are seeking from the Council's friends among the general public, every support to our candidate in the Purple Heart Queen Contest. We are proud of Mrs. McDonald, not only because of her membership in organized labor, but as an employee of the Labor Council, and it will be deemed a distinct honor to the Council, as the central body of the American Federation of Labor in this city, if our friends in all walks of life, and who are making blood donations, will at the same time cast their ballots for Mrs. McDonald. We are confident that upon her accession to the throne she will prove an honor to every

member of the labor movement and to the efforts they have put forth in war industries."

It should be remembered that in order to vote in the Queen Contest a person *must be a blood donor* at the Red Cross Procurement Center, and also that they must cast their vote on the official ballot. These ballots can be had at the Center, in case one has not found them available elsewhere—and it is necessary that the candidate's name be written in on the ballot if procured at the Center.

Telegraphers' Ballot Count

Word was received this week that checking of the ballots cast in the recent N.L.R.B. election to determine a bargaining agent for certain employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company began in Washington early this week.

After the formal checking on the ballots has been completed the actual tallying will begin, and it was thought that this latter phase of the election would be reached today (Friday), following which announcement would be made in Washington of the outcome of the vote.

Election at Labor Council Tonight—Only One Contest

Nominations for officers and committee members of the San Francisco Labor Council were closed at last week's meeting, and the election will take place tonight (Friday), the polls being open in the basement of the Labor Temple from 7:15 to 9 p. m.

The complete list of nominations will be found in the minutes of the Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue of the LABOR CLARION.

However, since the meeting of the Council, delegate Claude Fitch has announced his withdrawal as a candidate for the executive committee, and Delegate Ballerini has withdrawn his name from those nominated for the law and legislative committee.

These latter developments leave the law and legislative committee memberships as the only places to be contested for, hence the names of candidates for that committee will be the only ones appearing on the ballot at tonight's election, all other officers and committeemen members having now been chosen by acclamation. There are ten candidates for this committee, with seven to be elected.

Under the laws of the Council, voters are required to cast their ballots for the *total number* to be elected to a particular office, otherwise the ballot will not be counted.

"BIKE" LICENSE DEADLINE NEAR

Bicycle owners must renew their licenses before January 31, the police department warned this week. The should be procured from the tax collector's office. The annual fee is 50 cents. Failure to obtain licenses by the deadline carries a penalty of 25 cents a month and authorized impounding of unlicensed machines.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

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Delegates Home from Office Employees' Parley

Delegates from the Bay area returned home last week from Cincinnati, where they participated in the launching of the Office Employees' International Union, a body which succeeds a "council" of these workers which had previously functioned in this field pending the setting up of a formal international union.

The charter for the new group was presented personally by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who in the course of an address in making the charter presentation declared that the field for expansion by the office workers makes them potentially the largest group in the ranks of labor.

The delegates present at the Cincinnati gathering represented 54 locals in 43 cities from coast to coast, in 24 states, including the District of Columbia and Canada.

The convention adopted a constitution, which among other necessary matters provides for a two-year term for the international officers, and the holding of annual conventions. Following are the newly elected officers:

President, Paul R. Hutchings of Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, J. Howard Hicks, Portland, Oregon; vice-presidents, Frank F. Randall, Oakland, Calif.; Mildred Erickson, Seattle, Wn.; C. C. Newell, Vancouver, Wn.; L. Nygren, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. A. Stafford, Port Arthur, Texas; A. R. Carson, Sheffield, Ala.; J. O. Bloodworth, Tampa, Fla.; Alice Holz, Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert Daugherty, Toledo, Ohio, and George P. Firth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to the election of Frank Randall of Oakland as a vice-president, the convention gave recognition to the Bay Area delegates in the appointment of Eleanor Murphy of Local 21320, San Francisco, on the resolutions committee and Roy Nalon of No. 20744, Oakland on the constitution committee.

The local delegates returned home with renewed energy and enthusiasm, following the chartering of their international organization, and with a determination to continue the activity they have long displayed in bringing the message of organization to the office employees in this area.

Diplomacy, says an exchange, is the art of letting the other man have your own way.

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ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

OUR OWN BAKERY

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The committee appointed at the December meeting of the union to study dwindling attendance at meetings and to suggest ways and means of creating interest among the membership in the monthly gatherings submitted its report last Sunday. The report contained a recommendation that a questionnaire be sent to chapels asking opinion of individual members for consideration by the committee, looking to report and further recommendations at next meeting. These questionnaires were sent out this week, and members are asked to give their candid opinions and suggest changes which they believe would induce a greater number of members to attend their union meetings and take greater interest in their own affairs. One suggestion we might offer, and which may be effective: On learning that a chapel mate is considering a trip to the beach or a ball game on the third Sunday of the month, surround this individual and exclaim: "Is that trip necessary?" Then let him try to convince you that his own pleasures are too important to permit a couple of hours of his time each month to be given to his union and to keep conversant with the business of his organization. In other words, the best remedy for this lack of interest is personal contact to bring before the individual member the importance of his helping to retain what we have in wages, hours and working conditions, and his participation in work looking to gains anticipated in the future.

C. F. Kroger, retired member of San Francisco Typographical Union, was found dead in his room at 417 Stockton street last Sunday morning. A former member of the commercial branch, he had last been a member of the Dixon-Fisher plant chapel, which suspended a few years ago. Deceased had been retired from the trade since 1941, and had been ill over a long period, although had lately seemed in improved health. A native of San Francisco, he was born January 19, 1877, and was 68 years of age. He joined San Francisco Typographical Union in April, 1903, having continuous membership of forty-one years. Surviving are a son, C. R. Kroger of Berkeley; one brother, Herman Kroger of San Mateo, and a sister, Mrs. Janet Abbott of this city. A member of Presidio Lodge 354, F. & A. M., services were conducted by that lodge on Tuesday afternoon, January 23, at the Maneely chapel, Divisadero at O'Farrell. Inurnment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

A letter to his fellow workers of the *Chronicle* chapel from Pvt. E. M. ("Bud") Campbell, serving with the Marine Corps, states he has been in the Pacific theater for the past three months. He says he was recently agreeably surprised when a Bob Campbell, also employed by the *Chronicle*, moved his gear into the same tent he was occupying, and that plenty of *Chronicle* reminiscences was the result of this meeting so far from home.

Word was received by J. P. Brown that his brother, H. W. Brown of the J. P. Brown & Sons plant, who left last February for duty overseas, had been wounded on December 28 in action with the U. S. Army in France. The extent of his injuries was not made known.

J. W. McDougall of the McDougall Press was confined to his home this week as result of an attack of influenza.

The State Personnel Board has approved retroactive wages for members of Sacramento Typographical Union employed in the State Printing Office. The effective date is February, 1944, when private offices

in Sacramento began payment of the increase which had been approved, and means approximately one year's back pay to State Office employees.

H. W. Montee early this month was placed on the proof desk situation at the *Call-Bulletin* formerly held by John B. Lockman, who left for the Northwest after three months in California Veterans' Home.

C. J. Hruby has received notice that his son, in the service eight months, and who arrived in England on Thanksgiving Day, has been reported missing in action with the Army in France. His wife and child reside in San Francisco.

Raymond Biancalana, apprentice member of the *Examiner* chapel, who enlisted in the Marine Corps three years ago, returned to work this week, having received a medical discharge. After more than two years in the South Pacific theater, Raymond had been hospitalized and sent back to the States. He was recently discharged from Oak Knolls Hospital in Oakland.

A. ("Deacon") Folger, who retired from the trade the first part of last year, visited last Saturday with his former fellow workers at the *Call-Bulletin*. Mr. Folger is enjoying the best of health, and his appearance vouches for that fact.

T. R. (Tom) Smiley, member of the Reardon & Krebs chapel the past few months, drew his traveler last week and headed for Sacramento, where he will take on work at the State Office for the balance of the legislative session.

W. S. ("Bill") Leslie, retired member, who has spent some time in Los Angeles, returned to San Francisco last week. Bill says that following a short vacation at Calistoga he intends to locate here.

T. S. ("Tom") Feeny of the *Examiner* chapel, now a resident of the Union Printers Home, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the U.P.H. chapel.

Private Henry Bender, formerly of the *Call-Bulletin* makeup department, who is now serving Uncle Sam with the Military Police at Camp Swift, Texas, visited friends here while on two weeks' furlough. He is due back at his station next week.

Herbert Fahey of the Patterson & Hall chapel is back at work after being confined to his home all of last week with influenza.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

President J. Ann McLeod is desirous of increasing our membership, and requests that each member bring in at least one new application. Contact Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley (Graystone 5879) for membership cards.

Our war activities continue, with all-out support to Red Cross and other recognized causes. We need volunteers for sewing. May we have your help for a few hours any weekday, or Thursday evenings, 6 to 9? Report at Red Cross Headquarters, 450 Gough street.

The next Auxiliary event will be the Rummage Sale, to be held early in March, date to be announced later in the *LABOR CLARION*. Save all discarded clothing, costume jewelry, furniture, bric-a-brac, books, etc., and contact Chairman Loraine Kriese (Hemlock 7254) and she will see that it is collected. Save all door-to-door advertising not bearing the union label (which is beginning to appear again) and turn same over to the label committee chairman, Grace L. Young.

Nora J. Swenson, chairman of the sunshine committee, reports that on the whole we are a pretty healthy organization; at the present writing we have no one on the sick list. However, if we are in error, call Mrs. Swenson (Prospect 6298).

We have a request for used Christmas cards and small pictures to be sent to Children's Hospital to be made into Valentines. Turn same over to your War Activities chairman (Atwater 1767) or to Mrs. Grace Young.

Mrs. Clarice Blackford was installed last Tuesday evening as Second Runner in Mohican Council, Or-

der of Pocahontas, and on last Thursday evening she was installed as treasurer of the Daughters of Civil War Veterans, Mary Jane France Tent No. 56. We extend our congratulations.

Mrs. Caroline Mann of Seattle is a guest of the Swensons, who are scouring the city seeking an apartment so that Mrs. Mann may become a permanent resident.

The Misses Nagle of Brooklyn, Johnson of Mobile, Ala., and Kleinschmidt of Milwaukee, all WAVES stationed at Camp Shoemaker, were entertained last Thursday afternoon and evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Rourke. The girls leave for Honolulu in a few days.

Golf News—By Charles A. White

The Union Printers' Golf Association has reservations for ten foursomes at Sharp Park for their January tournament next Sunday, the 28th. The starting time is 10:30. There will be 18 holes of golf at handicap; hole-in-one contest; the first round for the MacDermott trophy; the play for possession of the Cullenward Cup for 1945, and a blind bogey for three brand new golf balls.

Do you need transportation to get to Sharp Park next Sunday? Don't let the lack of a ride stop you being with the gang. The secretary will try to make arrangements to accommodate the golfers if they will telephone him at Montrose 2776 after 7:30 p. m. If you have a spare place in your car, let the secretary know.

If you have a couple of old golf balls that you can give to the Association, bring them with you Sunday; that way we can keep one month in advance for the old ball blind bogey sweepstakes. The manufacturers of golf balls have sent out an S.O.S. for balls so they can re-cover them. It is up to the golfers to turn in these balls if we want to continue to play golf.

The handicap committee and the board of directors in a joint session last Wednesday evening revised the complete handicap list; everyone has a new handicap, so when you get your card Sunday be sure to look at the new figures.

The good weather brought out the golfing printers last Sunday . . . many of them were out to Sharp Park. "Cy" Stright was seen on the practice greens. Howard Watson and Paul Gallagher were out early. . . . Jess Conaway, R. Donovan and "Dutch" Shumann and a guest made a foursome. . . . Percy Crebassa's foursome consisted of Fred Bartell, Charles Boyle and Fred Leach, who played only nine holes, because he didn't want to overtax his strength after his recent illness. . . . Paul Bauer, Bob Harrington, Charles Nicholson and the writer completed the list. . . . Ron Cameron, Enoch Blackford, Art Linkous and Eddie Schmieder have been getting their practice and golfing at the popular Harding course.

Tee time: Sunday, January 28, 10:30 a. m. Will we see you there?

Radio "March of Dimes" Tribute

A special broadcast in tribute to the "March of Dimes," featuring Jack Benny, Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, Judy Garland, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Joan Edwards and John Scott Trotter's Orchestra will be heard from 8:15 to 9:15 p. m., Tuesday, January 30, over KGO and the Blue network. Also, there will be a special broadcast from Dime Box, Texas, where appropriately-named David Franklin Stamp is postmaster.

And Beware of This One!

If a C.O.D. package addressed to your son in the armed forces arrives at your home, do not pay for it until you ascertain whether or not the service man ordered it, the Better Business Bureau warns.

The Bureau has been swamped with inquiries and complaints from parents of service men who paid \$5 C.O.D. charges only to find, on opening the package, that it contained military insignia worth not more than \$2.

It is apparent that the promoter of the scheme obtained the names of graduates of military schools who completed their training several months ago and would not be living at home at the present time, the Bureau believes. One complainant, however, happened to be at home when the C.O.D. package arrived. He insists that he did not place an order for this merchandise. A complete investigation has been promised by the Better Business Bureau.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

At the January union meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18, the following proposition was ordered submitted to referendum vote, by action of the December meeting of the union and authorized by the executive council of the International Typographical Union:

"Shall Oakland Mailers' Union No. 63 and San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 consolidate into one union,"

The vote on the proposition carried by better than the necessary two-thirds majority.

Oakland Mailers' Union, at their December meeting, had voted unanimously in favor of petitioning the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union for privilege of voting on the proposed consolidation plan, which was granted. It's no doubt a 50-to-1 shot they will vote the necessary two-thirds or better majority, in favor of the consolidation proposition at their January union meeting.

Proposals agreed upon by the executive committees of Oakland and San Francisco mailer unions to be voted upon at the January meetings of these unions, and unanimously adopted at the January meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18, are as follows:

That there shall be elected a second vice-president, and an additional member to both executive and scale committees from the Oakland membership.

With the consent of the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union, the name of the two consolidated unions will be "San Francisco-Oakland Mailers' Union No. 18."

Also, unanimously adopted at the January union meeting of No. 18, as proposed and submitted by the joint executive committees of Mailers' Union No. 18 and Oakland Mailers' Union No. 63, "Every fourth union meeting shall be held in Oakland."

The Oakland union has held its union meetings on the third Monday of each month.

After consolidation, however, the Oakland union meeting will be held, as Mailers' Union No. 18 have been, on the third Sunday of each month, convening at 1 p. m., with roll call at 2 p. m.

Officers rendered interesting and encouraging reports at the January meeting of No. 18. Also, interesting letters were read from local members now in military service.

Ray Gaskill was reported as being confined at home from a recent heart attack, but from which he is convalescent.

Elmer Lundquist, veteran member of Chicago Mailers' Union, was a recent chapel visitor. His itinerary will include a visit to the southern part of the state and a visit to the Union Printers Home.

C.I.O. Unions Leave Central Body

BALTIMORE.—Three C.I.O. unions have left the C.I.O. Maryland-District of Columbia Industrial Union Council, charging that the central body was dominated by Communists and pro-Communist sympathizers.

The organizations that withdrew from affiliation include the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Local 33; the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, Local 327, and the Textile Workers, Local 1874.

"He who knows the world will not be bashful; he who knows himself will not be impudent."—C. Simmons.

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San Francisco

Labor Council Resolution

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its meeting held last Friday evening:

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OF JUVENILE PROBATION COMMITTEE

Whereas, Organized labor is the largest and most representative group of citizens in the City of San Francisco and the children in this city are the children of working men and women; and,

Whereas, Organized labor is therefore most directly and intimately concerned with the welfare of the children of San Francisco; and

Whereas, There is at present no representative of organized labor on the Juvenile Probation Committee, an agency of state government entrusted with vital responsibilities affecting the welfare of the children of San Francisco; and

Whereas, To secure representation of organized labor on the Juvenile Probation Committee would require the expansion of its present statutory membership of seven persons appointed by the Judge of the Juvenile Court; and

Whereas, Expansion of the present statutory membership can be accomplished only through legislative enactment amending the California State Welfare and Institutional Code; and

Whereas, Further, The Judge of the Juvenile Court of the City and County of San Francisco will look with favor upon the appointment of one or more representatives of organized labor to the Juvenile Probation Committee if increase in its present membership is authorized by the State Legislature; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council indorse and sponsor legislative amendment, by the present session of the Legislature, of the State Welfare and Institutions Code to the end of increasing the present statutory membership of the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Committee from seven to nine members; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council urge upon the Judge of the Juvenile Court that, when authority to so increase the membership of the Juvenile Probation Committee is received, two members of organized labor be appointed to serve on that committee; and, be it finally

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council call upon all its affiliated unions, and upon the California State Federation of Labor, to press for the necessary legislative action, and to press for the appointment of two representatives of organized labor to the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Committee.

Notice to Union Officials

It is the intention to publish in next week's issue of the LABOR CLARION the directory of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council. The last publication of the directory was in the Labor Day Edition, September 1, 1944. If there has been an change since that date in the location of your union's headquarters, its meeting place or meeting date, or if any error affecting your union was noted in the last publication of the directory, please notify the office of the secretary of the Labor Council not later than next Monday, by phone (Market 6304) or otherwise, giving the proper information.

State Federation Opposes House Anti-Union "Rider"

As tentatively approved, the bill that will be submitted by the House military affairs committee dealing with the so-called manpower problem provides as follows: "No man accepting a job in accordance with a Draft Board request or directive shall be required to join a union unless he wants to, regardless of whether the job he takes is in a closed or union shop." This provision was approved by a 14-10 committee vote in closed session. Senator Mead of New York, official of the Manpower Commission, and representatives of management have joined with labor in pointing out that such action would be inimical to the best interests of labor-management co-operation as well as to the efficient mobilization of manpower. Considerable bungling is responsible now for the non-utilization of much of the manpower that is now available.

The California State Federation of Labor has joined with the American Federation of Labor in opposing such an anti-union proposal, as it would interfere with instead of help the manpower problem.

The State Federation declares: "We are fully confident that the voluntary method that has been followed through the co-operation of the various governmental agencies involved can accomplish every end that is desirable. Efforts are clearly being made to exploit the hysteria that has been created against labor. The Federation has pledged itself to do everything possible to defeat this anti-union move."

Notice to Correspondents

Next week, Friday, February 2, the LABOR CLARION will publish its Anniversary Edition. Due to the increase in number of pages to be printed, it will be necessary to go to press one day earlier than usual. Hence, all copy from contributors must reach the LABOR CLARION office not later than 3 p. m. next Tuesday, January 30.

STEADY JOBS URGED AS GOAL

J. B. Bauman, vice-president of the White Motor Company, Cleveland, told the New England Sales Management Conference that post-war advertising responsibilities should include "planning with balanced production and steady employment in mind as goals."

MAX A. MULDER

Union Public Accountant

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S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, January 19, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION, with the exception of the names of George Hayward and Harry Ritchie as nominees for the organizing committee, their names not having been presented.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Barbers No. 148—R. Alario, Ludwig Keller, Stanley Roman, Clyde C. George, Edwin Adams, Grover Duke. Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125—William S. Hogan, Fred Dettmering, Frank Gorrebeck, Estelle McGivney, Alice Dickson. Civil Service Building Maintenance Union No. 66-A—P. L. Schlesinger, Miles Bride, E. Pellissier, O. R. Mohn. Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31—Charles Bruno. Musicians No. 6—James G. Dewey, Pete Butti, Art Weidner, Eddie T. Burns, Joe Mendel, Jules Spiller, Walter A. Weber, Joe Figone. Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362—Harold Roberts, Joe Correa, Peter Reardon, Edna Jones, William White, Eugene Chiesa, Robert Hosking, Mark Fiore, Lillian Compagno, Jack D. Maltester.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, January 19.) Meeting called to order at 7:15 p. m. The following were examined, and having been found to possess the proper qualifications your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14—Iron Jones. Automotive Machinists No. 1305—John MacFarlane, C. L. Hoppe, C. M. O'Neill, L. H. Stebbins, P. D. Lane, William I. Madigan, Jack Anderson, Rollie Carr. Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—David J. Walker, William Moore, Arthur Rosenbaum, G. Simmen. Bartenders Union No. 41—Bruno Mannori, Anthony Anselmo, Bart Gaffney, Charles Truckey, Arthur Dougherty, Anthony Fucile, James Burke, William G. Walsh. Beauticians No. 12—Althea Burke. Cemetery Employees No. 10634—Daniel Donnelly, Terence Geohagen, Leslie Balestra, Chauffeurs No. 265—A. Costa, G. Kelly, D. Schwartz, A. Cancilla. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117—Frank Guzman. Garment Workers No. 131—Nellie Casey, Kathryn Granville, Mayme Graham, Delia Gordon, Lillie Rogers. Grocery Clerks No. 643—Claude H. Jinkerson, W. G. Desepte, James B. O'Connor, A. Ben Crossler, Richard L. Johnston, Robert Hunter, Madeline K. Rooney, Albert Z. Groth, Elsie MacDougall. Letter Carriers No. 214—John Daly, Sr., Frank J. McCarthy. Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226—William H. Hart. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921—Martin Boll, Joe Cartwright, Herbert Neff, Jack Goldberger. Pharmacists No. 838—J. H. Kane. Retail Department Stores Employees No. 1100—John Blaiotta, Stanley Scott, Leona Graves, Larry Vail. Street Car men No. 518—J. M. Dunn, T. G. Miller. Teamsters No. 85—Edward Mc-

Laughlin, Herman J. Kleist, Lawrence Fitzgerald, Allen Cameron. Upholsterers No. 28—James Ritchie, Mart L. Harris. Warehousemen No. 860—Thomas P. White, Richard Kahman, Frank Zollinger, Jack Dillon, Ralph Simonini. Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109—Morris Green. Recommendations of committee concurred in.

Communications—Filed: From Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, indorsing the Council's A.F.L. Post-War Planning Committee resolution which was recently forwarded to all affiliated unions; also indorsing this resolution were Barbers No. 48 and Machinists No. 68. From the Western Representative, A.F.L. acknowledging receipt of the third and final payment of \$100.00 from the Council for the A.F.L. Office Employees' Organizing Fund. From Brother Frank Fitzgerald, withdrawing his name which was placed in nomination for re-election to the executive committee of the Council. From American Red Cross, San Francisco Chapter, receipt for \$502.07 donated by several affiliates of the Labor Council. From the San Francisco War Chest, receipt for \$1526.93, contributed by various affiliated locals. From Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, resolution asking the Council's support in having the hospital workers included in the compulsory Health Insurance Act before the Legislature at this time. (This recommendation has already been made by the Council to the Governor and State Legislators.) Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, dated January 4. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor, dated January 17.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations: To San Francisco Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—Chauffeurs No. 265, \$100.00; Cooks No. 44, \$25.00; Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 162, \$17.50; Barbers No. 148, \$25.00. To Labors' League for Human Rights (for re-establishment of the Free Trade Union Movement in the liberated countries of Europe): Cooks No. 44, \$20.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against A. T. Morris and Son, 5400 Fulton street; Rose and Gene Sterling, Los Altos, Calif.; George Filiopoulos, 1935 Franklin street; H. C. Keenan, 2201 Sacramento street; Mrs. Ethel Swickatowski, 520 Taylor street; Mrs. Frances Helm, 455 Hyde street.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee—From Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, proposed legislative program relative to national and state legislation.

Referred to the President—Communication from the California Department of Employment relative to a hearing to be held in Sacramento at 10 a. m., on January 26, at the offices of the Department of Employment, 1025 P street, to consider the repeal of existing rules and regulations on the California Unemployment Insurance Act and the adoption of new regulations relating to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION—Communication from the Yakima Central Labor Council, Yakima, Washington, advising that through the assistance of the labor movement negotiations for agreement have been entered into with the Morning Milk Company at Sunnyside, Washington and they are hopeful of attaining harmonious relations with this employer.

Resolution—Submitted by Waitresses No. 48, calling upon the Council to indorse and sponsor legislation toward increasing the membership of the Juvenile Probation Committee and toward including representation from labor on said committee; adopted. (See resolution in full elsewhere in this paper.)

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, January 15.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty, Chairman Shelley excused. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Hollywood Red Hot Restaurant, this matter will be held in committee awaiting the result of a conference. In the matter of the Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike

sanction against the following: Mrs. Florence Shipnuck, Mrs. Rose Davidson, Mr. E. C. Leighton, Mr. Joseph Cronan, Dr. A. W. Morton; the basis of this complaint is that they are not living up to the agreement existing between the Apartment House Owners and Lessees' Association and the union, they were notified to appear and failed to put in appearance; your committee recommends strike sanction be granted, with instructions for the union to take this matter up with the Conciliation Division of the Department of Labor. (Brother Phillips recorded as not voting.) In the matter of the California State Council of Amalgamated Association of Street Car men, Mr. Rosser was present representing the union. This resolution deals with setting up a transit panel in the War Labor Board; your committee recommends endorsement. Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was concurred in.

Reports of Special Committees—**San Francisco Labor Council Blood Donor Committee:** Brother Frank Fitzgerald, chairman of this committee, reported on the progress of the campaign and the setting up of the committee. He asked the cooperation of the affiliated unions in making the Labor Council's campaign a successful one, and advised the delegates that each union would be furnished with ballots carrying the name of the Labor Council's nominee, Mrs. Mary McDonald, to be given to those donors who have volunteered to give blood. Delegate Concilla, Chauffeurs No. 265, suggested that we have a Labor Council Delegate Day at the Blood Donor Center; referred to the committee. Delegate Ballerini, Production Machinists No. 1327, stated they have made arrangements with all of their employers to set up a plaque listing the names of all blood donors in each plant. **San Francisco Co-ordinating Council for Veterans Services:** Progress report submitted by Brother George Johns, who was appointed as a representative of this Council some time ago; report concurred in. (See report in full elsewhere in this paper.)

Reports of Unions—Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109 report that many salesmen working in the wholesale grocers have joined Local 109. Delegate Fitch of Engineers No. 64 reported that he may need the assistance of the Council in the matter of the contract with the National Biscuit Company.

Brother Lew Blix, California Director of Labor League for Human Rights, introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Haakon Lie of Norway. Mr. Lie addressed the Council on the labor movement in Europe, and gave some interesting facts about his native Norway, requesting support for the League's program.

Unfinished Business—Nominations of Council officers were again called for, and the following additional nominations were made: **Executive Committee**—Claud Fitch. **Law and Legislative Committee**—George Kyne, Jackie Walsh, Joe Lynch, John Blaiotto, Anthony Ballerini. Nominations for all officers were closed and the election will be held next Friday night, January 26, polls to be open at 7:15 p. m. Those now nominated for the various officers are: **President**—John F. Shelley. **Vice-President**—D. P. Haggerty. **Secretary-Treasurer**—John A. O'Connell. **Sergeant-at-Arms**—George Kelly. **Trustees (3)**—Jack Anderson, John Coughlan, William Walsh. **Executive Committee (13)**—Andy Ahern, Anthony Costa, Marguerite Finkensbinder, D. P. Haggerty, George W. Johns, George Kelly, C. T. McDonough, Edward McLaughlin, Hazel O'Brien, Wendell J. Phillips, Thomas A. Rotell, Larry Vail, Jack Goldberger, Russell Dreyer, Claud Fitch. **Law and Legislative Committee (7)**—Arthur F. Dougherty, Arthur Hare, Clarence Walsh, Jennie Matyas, Thomas White, Molly Minudri, George Kyne, Jackie Walsh, Joe Lynch, John Blaiotta, Anthony Ballerini. **Organizing Committee (9)**—Charles Bruno, James A. Caras, Minnette Fitzgerald, Silvio Giannini, Harold Lopez, Joseph Piccini, Thomas A. Rotell, Robert Patterson, P. D. Lane. **Directors of the LABOR CLARION (5)**—Henry S. Foley, John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Edward Sullivan, Fred Wettstein. **Directors of the Hall Association (3)**—William P. McCabe, John P. McLaughlin, Frank E. Smith.

New Business—Motion made that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the nominees for all uncontested offices and the names be eliminated from the ballot; carried.

Receipts, \$1050; expenditures, \$506.96.

Meeting adjourned at 10:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Richard J. Welch: "Highways and Bridges in Defense Areas"

[Appearing in the "Congressional Record" of January 8 is an address made on the floor of the House by Representative Richard J. Welch of the Fifth (San Francisco) District of California in reference to the need for more highways and bridges in defense areas. Such construction, Representative Welch declares, is vital not only for defense but also for the nation's peacetime well-being. It is a subject in which he has taken deep and active interest for many years, and as his remarks on this occasion made special reference to the Bay area they undoubtedly will prove interesting to readers. The address follows.]

Mr. Speaker, the last Congress authorized an appropriation of a billion and a half dollars for post-war highway construction. No part of this vast sum is specifically allocated to defense areas, a provision which should be a primary justification of such a huge appropriation.

History will develop that one of the principal reasons for the loss of the first Battle of France, which brought on Dunkerque, was a lack of adequate highways to meet military requirements in that country. History will also show that the hard fight in defense of their homeland that the Germans have been able to put up has been largely due to the remarkable system of superhighways with which that country is interlaced. This has cost thousands of American casualties. Those roads are so constructed as to avoid bottlenecks and dead ends. They do not end at the city limits of large urban centers, but carry through such areas with the same type of super-highways to be found in all of their defense areas. This has provided for mobility of operation so that troops have been effectively moved throughout Germany in the speediest possible manner to and through defense areas. Mr. Speaker, one need not be a military or a road expert to know these things, for they were referred to and were illustrated in American magazines before the war.

Neglect in the Past

This is the very type of highway and bridge construction that we have neglected in the past and have further neglected to specifically provide for in the legislation authorizing appropriations for post-war highway construction. In many of our defense areas it can prove a tragic mistake unless it is rectified in time.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been a strong advocate of the construction of major highways and bridges, for they are the arteries that give mobility to national defense in time of emergency, and they insure our economic well-being in time of peace. Inadequate bridges create bottlenecks in highways. A bridge is an integral part of a highway whether it crosses a creek, a river, or an arm of the ocean, as do the great Golden Gate and San Francisco-Oakland bridges.

California As a Leader

Among the very first states to embark on a campaign for more and better highways was the State of California. As long ago as 1907, Governor James N. Gillett, a former member of this House of Representatives, sent a message to the State Legislature recommending a bond issue of \$18,000,000 for highways to be submitted to the voters of the state for their approval. I was a member of the California State

Senate at that time and actively supported Governor Gillett's proposal without reservation, both in the state senate and in the following state-wide campaign. Many rural sections of the state were opposed to the proposal, and the bond issue would have been defeated if it were not for the enormous majority it received in the great seaport City of San Francisco.

In 1915 I was elected to the Board of Supervisors, which is the legislative body of the city and county of San Francisco. I continued my interest in highway and bridge construction by immediately starting a campaign to connect San Francisco, which is built on the tip of a peninsula, with its natural hinterlands, the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Livermore, Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara and Salinas valleys, and the great redwood empire, by a comprehensive system of highways and bridges.

Initiated First Bond Issue

In 1919, with the co-operation of Governor William D. Stevens, who also served in this body, I initiated the successful state highway bond issue for \$40,000,000. At that time there was only a single highway and an antiquated ferry system serving the city of San Francisco, with a population of some 700,000 people.

My interest in adequate highways and bridges prompted me to initiate the Golden Gate bridge by introducing the original resolutions in the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, one of which secured the original grant from the War Department to span the Golden Gate. This great bridge, costing \$35,000,000, was built at the depth of the depression without \$1 of federal funds and with very little help from the State of California. From its inception to the present time I have continuously been a director of this publicly owned enterprise.

Advocate of Bay Bridges

When officials of the War and Navy departments opposed the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, I personally appealed to President Hoover for his support. He responded favorably by appointing a commission which, after exhaustive study and investigation, unanimously approved a plan which found its climax in making this bridge a reality.

To further co-ordinate and increase highway and bridge facilities while chairman of the Committee on Highways, Bridges and Streets of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, I secured the enactment by the California State Legislature of laws permitting the union of two or more counties to form bridge and highway districts. It was this legislation which made possible the construction of such highways on the San Francisco peninsula as the Sky Line Boulevard, the Bay Shore Boulevard, and the reconstructed El Camino Real—the King's Highway. The hilly terrain of this area has made new highway construction a difficult engineering problem with consequent enormous relative costs.

Major Defense Area

Mr. Speaker, I speak of San Francisco and the San Francisco Bay area in particular because throughout more than 40 years of public service I have been directly and intimately associated with the problems

of this important defense area and their relationship to our national defense. Highways and bridges are among the most important of these problems. The San Francisco Bay area is a major defense area; it is the key to the defense of our nation along the entire Pacific coast, and as such it is imperative that sufficient highways and bridges shall be built to adequately meet any demands of military and naval necessity, either the rapid movement of troops or the huge movement of military and naval supplies.

I have previously called attention to the importance of the San Francisco Bay area and have referred to the testimony of high military and naval authorities before congressional committees on this matter.

Brought to Attention of Congress

In this present struggle San Francisco is one of the world's greatest ports of embarkation and the tremendous military and naval activity now taking place in that area would astound the imagination.

Of Strategic Importance

I called the attention of the last Congress to these facts when the Federal-Aid Road Act was under consideration, but specific provision was not made to meet this situation from the national viewpoint. Instead it has been left entirely within the hands of the various state agencies.

In the important San Francisco Bay defense area are located some of the most important permanent military and naval establishments in the United States. They include the Presidio Military Reservation, one of the largest in the country and one which was established during the Spanish regime; Fort Funston, Fort Mason, Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Miley, Fort Barry, Fort Baker, Mare Island Navy Yard, Hamilton Field Bombing Base, Alameda Naval Air Base, Oakland Naval Supply Base, San Francisco Air Base—Mills Field—used by both the Army and the Navy; Moffett Field, the United States Coast Guard Air Station at South San Francisco, the great naval base at Hunters Point, now one of the world's greatest naval repair bases, as well as a host of other war industrial establishments. In addition, a large percentage of food supplies and materials necessary to sustain our forces on the Pacific are produced in the Sacramento, Napa and Sonoma valleys, and in the great redwood empire, all adjacent to San Francisco bay. They are brought into San Francisco over the Golden Gate bridge.

Mr. Speaker, due to its geographical location and strategic importance it is imperative that adequate

(Continued on Page Twelve)

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"Highways and Bridges in Defense Areas"—Welch

(Continued from Page Eleven)

highways and bridges be constructed to provide for the heavy traffic continuously flowing between all of these military and naval establishments. Under the terms of the post-war Federal-Aid Road Act, California will be allocated \$67,000,000. At the present time it is essential that plans be prepared and carried forward for the construction of another bridge to connect San Francisco peninsula with the eastern approaches to San Francisco Bay. It should provide for automobile, bus and railroad traffic and thus forge the link now missing in the flow of traffic between many of these permanent military and naval establishments. It should be of sufficient size to provide several lanes of traffic and thus not only relieve the heavy traffic now traversing the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, which reached its capacity at rush hours before the Second World War began, but it will also greatly shorten the distances between many of these important national defense establishments with consequent saving in time. This bridge should be built from a point adjacent to Hunters Point to Bay Farm Island on the eastern side of the Bay.

Additional Peninsula Freeway

Likewise, at least one other wide freeway should be constructed up the San Francisco Peninsula into the city proper. Plans have been made for this projected freeway, but through lack of specific provisions in the Federal-Aid Road Act passed by the last Congress allocating funds for defense areas, this legislation fails to encourage its construction into a completed project.

A third important project that should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment is to build the Sausalito freeway to the northern end of the Golden Gate bridge in Marin county. This freeway or super-highway is needed to provide adequate approach to the Golden Gate bridge from the north and to connect the extensive war industrial establishments which have come into being on the northern and northwestern shores of San Francisco Bay.

The experience of the present war indicates that more highways and bridges are necessary in defense areas—they are necessary for our national defense and for our peacetime economic well-being. Congress should see to it that funds from these appropriations, when made, are definitely earmarked to defense areas in sufficient amounts to guarantee our national defense. Otherwise it will not be done.

"National Defense Thinking"

Mr. Speaker, the failure of the last Congress to specifically provide for highways in defense areas in the billion-and-a-half-dollar post-war Federal-Aid Road Act should not influence the judgment of the United States Public Roads Administration in its final determination of any road or bridge project on which federal funds are used. When necessary, it should use its good offices to encourage national defense thinking in determining road projects on the part of state highway commissions in submitting their recommendations and should insist that projects be undertaken in all defense areas to insure our future security.

In addition, in those states, like California, where state laws require that highways be made a part of

the state system before state or federal aid can be given, steps should be immediately taken by State legislatures to place highways and bridges necessary to national defense in the state highway system.

[At the conclusion of his address Representative Welch was complimented by both Representatives Phillips and Johnson, of California, for his bringing of the subject to the attention of Congress, the latter also commending the San Francisco congressman for his well known activity in causing the Golden Gate Bridge "dream" of himself and other Californians to come true.]

International Unions Aid Free Trade Union Fund

Executives of the A.F.L.'s Free Trade Union Fund announce that substantial contributions from five international unions marked the opening of the Fund's January campaign.

The largest single contribution was \$5000, received from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Other internationals responding were the Printing Pressmen; Hotel and Restaurant Workers; Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, and the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers.

These five organizations have also asked their members and affiliates to generously support the fund over and above the national treasury gift. More than fifty other internationals have indicated they will actively aid the fund, also urging individual union members to do likewise.

The Free Trade Union Committee of the Labor League for Human Rights, the A.F.L.'s war relief agency, is sponsoring the drive. Proceeds from the campaign will be used to help rebuild and strengthen the organized labor movements in Europe, Asia, Central and South America.

SEAMEN DOWN PLANES

American merchant seamen, who manned the guns when nearly all members of the Navy armed guard were wounded, successfully defended a war freighter against 35 Japanese dive bombers and shot down seven before an aerial torpedo sent the vessel down in Leyte harbor recently, W.S.A. reports.

Safety Experts Ready to Aid Woodworking Industry

Qualified safety representatives from the U. S. Department of Labor or a co-operating agency will be available to visit planing mills and wooden container plants to assist in the accident prevention drive to reduce injuries 40 per cent in six months. They will figure accident frequencies, detect accident and health hazards, and organize safety programs on a labor-management basis, V. A. Zimmer, director of the Labor Department's Division of Labor Standards, announces.

Safety training courses will be offered to key plant supervisors, union representatives and foremen. These courses are sponsored by the Labor Department in co-operation with the U. S. Office of Education which pays tuition and are held in engineering colleges, plants, or at other convenient gathering places.

A foreman's safety training manual, prepared by a committee of experienced safety engineers from the industry and insurance companies, will be ready soon. It will stress the key position occupied by foremen in accident prevention and will discuss detailed accident causes from unguarded machinery, unsafe conditions, and work practices.

Safety Code Prepared

A safety code for guarding woodworking machinery has been prepared by the American Standards Association. The manual will provide a check list to detect and correct unsafe conditions of work, and discuss the training and supervision of workers to correct unsafe work practices.

Unions in the woodworking industry, including the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Coopers' International Union, are co-operating closely in the safety drive.



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.



SAN FRANCISCO
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OF
TEAMSTERS

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Emblem of Teamsters
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